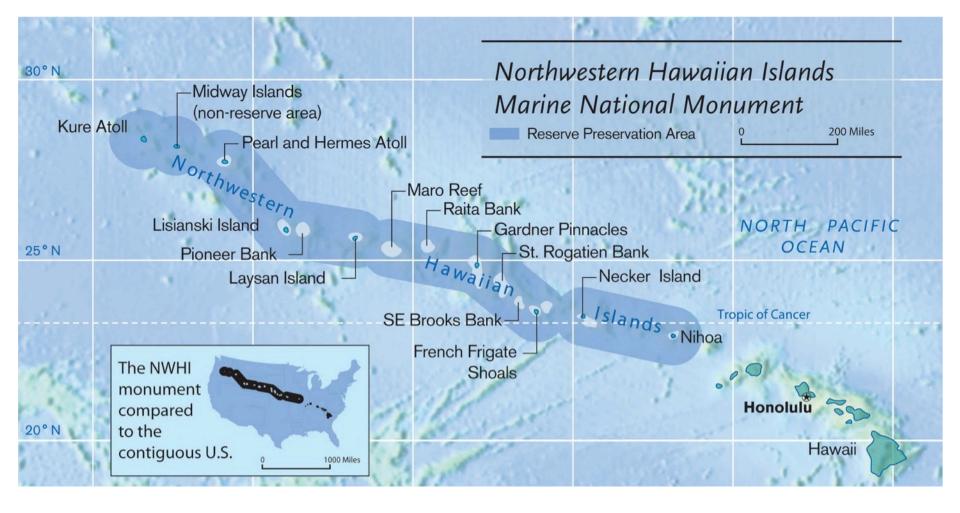
Assessing Simulated HyspIRI Imagery for Detecting and Quantifying Coral Reef Coverage and Water Quality Using Spectral Inversion and Deconvolution Methods

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Overarching Hypothesis: expected HyspIRI data will yield meaningful coral and water quality signals of relevance to modern concepts of coral reef health and resilience.



Primary Objectives

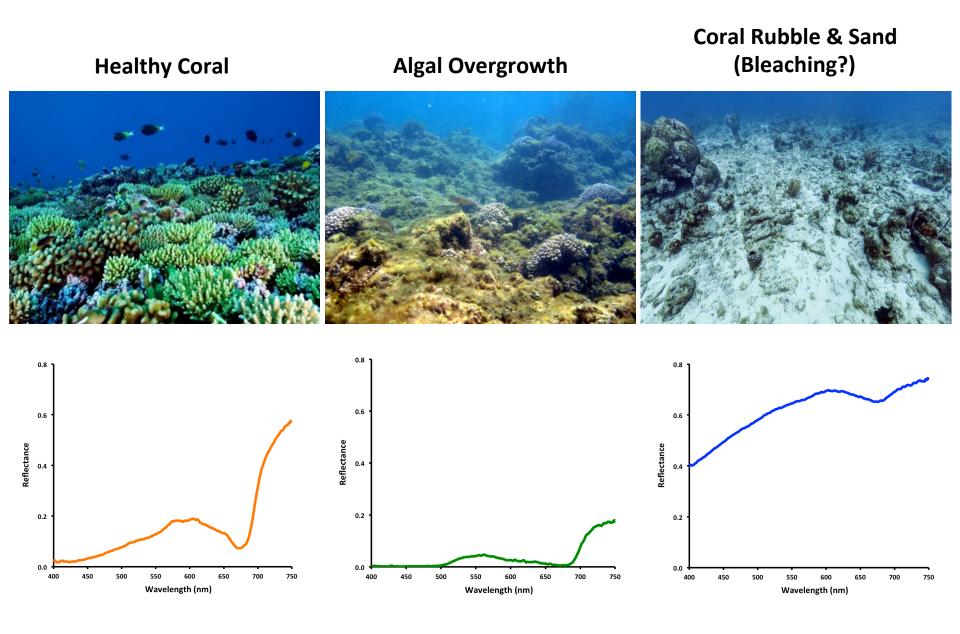
Assess anticipated HyspIRI data properties for discriminating between primary reef ecological regimes.

Estimate sub-pixel variability and classification uncertainty.

Secondary Objectives

Expand mission coverage using other data sets, e.g., HICO and Landsat-8
Investigate potential human impacts on derived spatial and temporal gradients.

Coral Reef Ecological Regimes



Environmental Uncertainty and System Noise

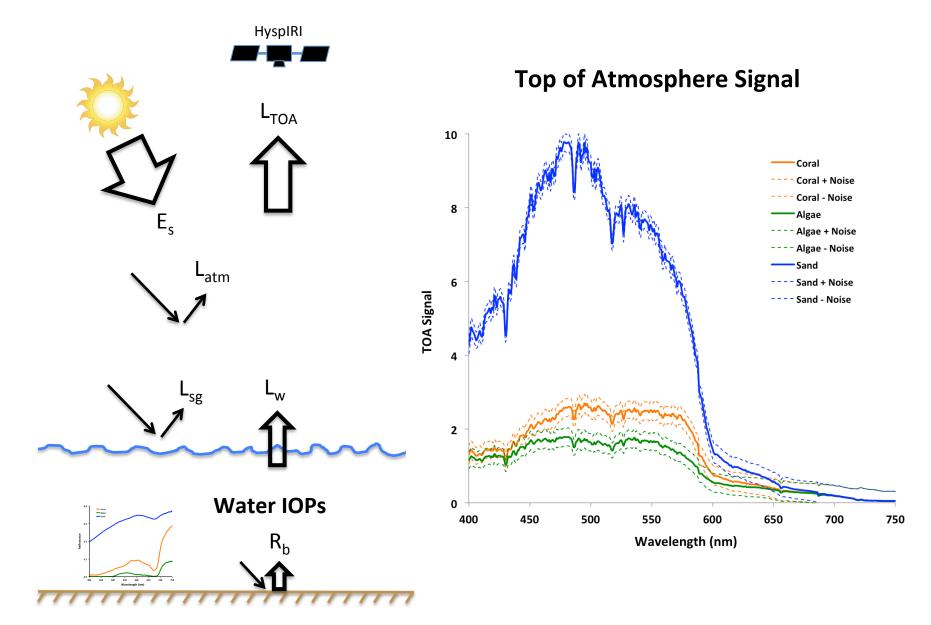
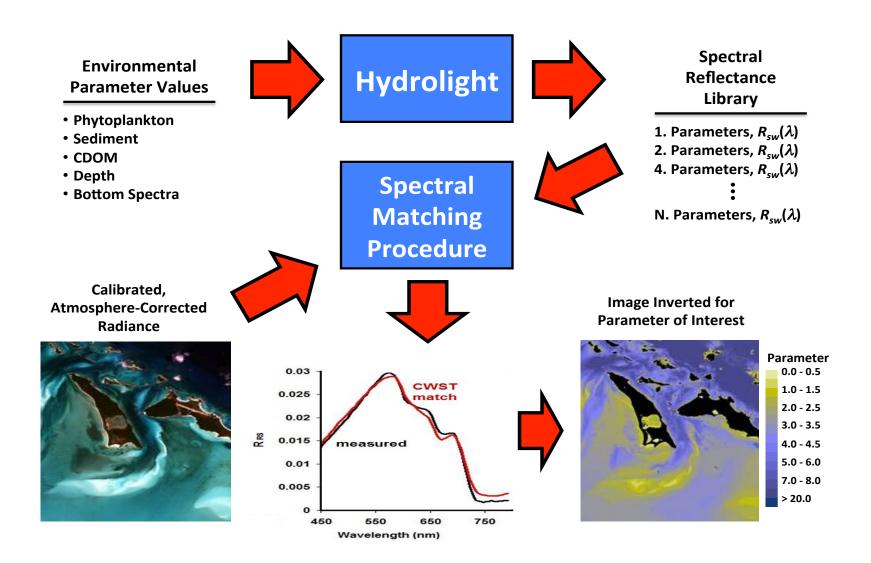
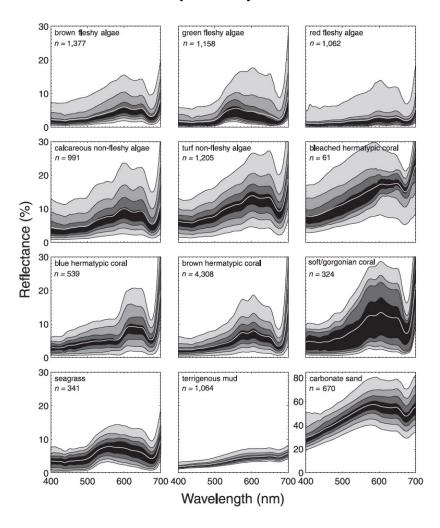


Image Inversion

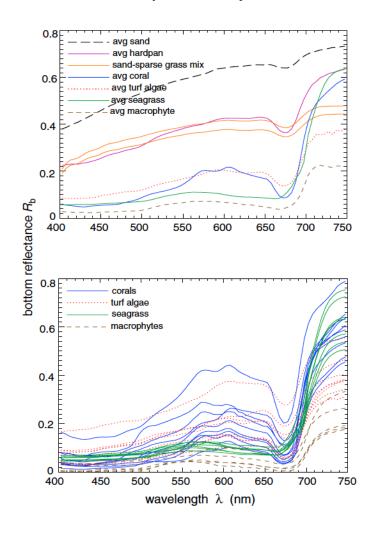


Existing In Situ Data

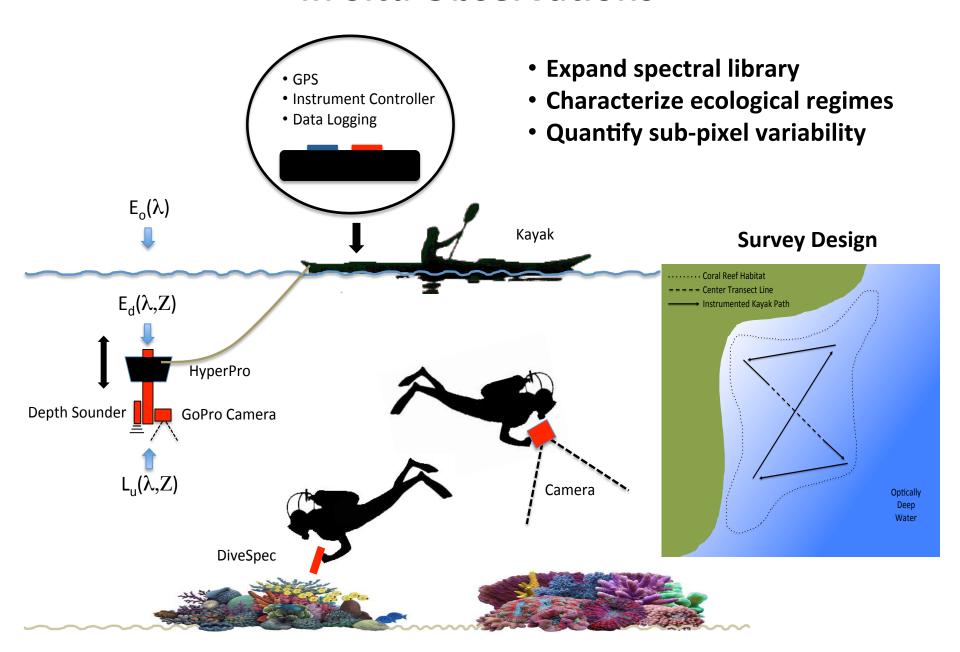
Hochberg et al., 2003 (Hawaii)

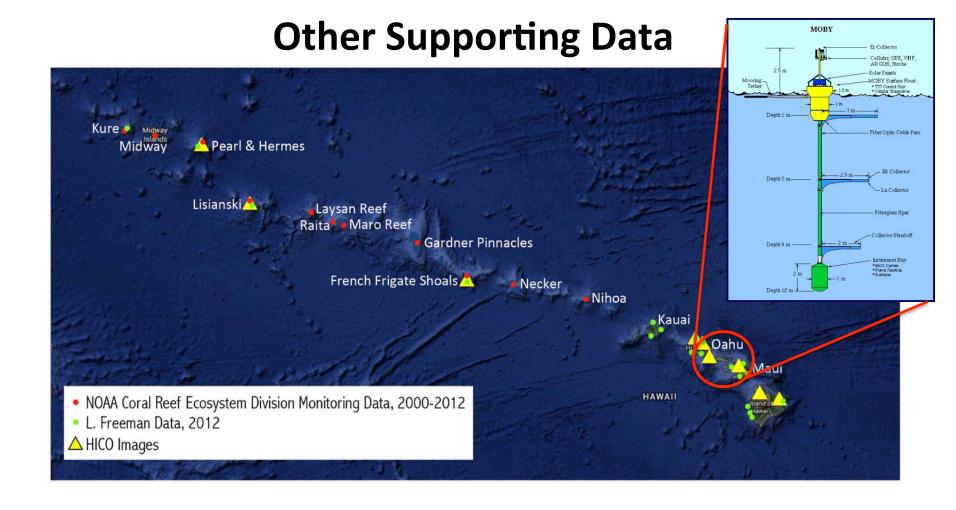


Lesser & Mobley, 2007, 2003 (Bahamas)



In Situ Observations





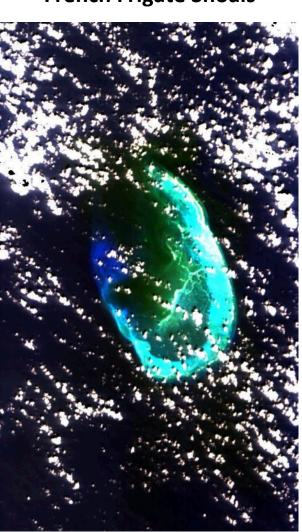
Expand Mission Coverage: HICO Images

Pearl & Hermes Atoll

French Frigate Shoals

Oahu







Summary

- Assessment of HyspIRI simulator data for detecting and mapping primary reef ecosystem regimes.
- Earth system approach to modeling remotely sensed signals with environmental uncertainty and sensor noise.
- Image inversion for reef regime coverage and water quality.
- In situ validation of remotely sensed signals and assessments of sub-pixel variability.
- Combined HyspIRI simulator and historical data to investigate magnitude and causes of spatial and temporal gradients in regime cover.